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## THERE IS DOUBT

MINISTER WU'S CABLEGRAMS HAVE NOT REMOVED ANXIETY.

Fears for the Safety of Minister Conger and Others at Peking Still Exist Everywhere.

REASONS GIVEN BY COL. HAY

FOR BELIEVING THE RECENT DISPATCH WAS GENUINE.

Alleged Confirmation of First Report Received by Mr. Wu in Two More Messages.

LEGATIONERS SAFE JULY 18

IMPERIAL EDICT ISSUED TO THAT EFFECT AND SENT ABROAD.

Cablegram from the Governor of Shan-Tung Saying the Ministers Were Safe Up to Friday.

DISCREDITED IN EUROPE

WHERE LITTLE CREDENCE IS GIVEN TO CHINESE STATEMENTS.

Li Hung Chang at Shanghai—France's Reply to China's Appeal for Mediation—Alarm in Korea.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The doubt as to the date of the Conger dispatch received yesterday through Minister Wu and given out by the State Department still continues. Wu still insists that the dispatch came direct from Minister Conger and was written July 18. Secretary Hay continues to maintain the authenticity of the dispatch, but is not so sure of its date. The government officials who maintain that the dispatch is all right do so on the following grounds:

First—It was in the State Department's secret cipher.

Second—It answered Secretary Hay's request for tidings of Minister Conger's condition.

Third—It puts the Chinese government, by its reference to Chinese troops engaged in the attack, in the attitude of being responsible for the attacks on the legations and committing hostile acts against the European powers, Japan and the United States.

Fourth—It called for quick relief.

Fifth—It is at variance with the Chinese official statements sent out under Peking dispatch lines, that the government was endeavoring to protect the foreigners, therefore, it is not likely that it was forced by Chinese officials.

Sixth—It bears internal evidence in every way of having come from the American minister, while the doubts raised are purely speculative.

If the dispatch is all it purports to be it is unfortunate that it was not so written as to leave no doubt on that head. As it is, doubt will exist until the matter is settled one way or the other beyond all question.

Special Agent Rockhill will sail for China, Aug. 23. Objections to his selection for this mission are coming in from certain missionary quarters. It is a fact not wholly creditable to American missionaries in China that they have seldom been able to get along with the official representatives of their government in that distant land. So far as an unprejudiced observer can tell from this distance the fault is in almost every instance with the missionaries. They are reported as willfully neglectful of the methods laid for their procedure, they becoming a law unto themselves in the past few weeks. Mr. Rockhill will proceed on his mission in spite of their objections. He is regarded as by far the best man available for this service, knowing the country, speaking the language and having diplomatic experience.

MINISTER WU'S DISPATCHES.

Alleged Corroboration of the Message Attributed to Mr. Conger.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—After twenty-four hours' deliberation, and after giving due consideration to the incredulous criticisms of the European authorities as to the Conger message, the State Department remains unshaken in its first conclusion, that the message was authentic, and that Mr. Conger was alive on July 18. Corroborative evidence came to the department this morning through Minister Wu, from two widely removed sources, the one from Sheng, at Shanghai, and the other from the viceroy at Nan-King. They make it clear that an edict certainly has been issued relative to the condition of the foreign ministers and contain other matters of information of great value and interest, if they be true. The cablegram from Sheng, director of posts and telegraph in Shanghai, says: "It is fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come. Imperial decree of the 22d this month (corresponding to July 18), stated that all ministers were safe. Insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang is proceeding northward to suppress riot; will find it difficult to go."

The second telegram from Li Kui Yi, viceroy of Nan-King, is dated the 21st of July, and was received by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock the same day. It follows: "According to edict of the 22d of this month, July 18, excepting the German minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all other ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately, unharmed."

Li Ken Yi, viceroy of Nan-King, is one of the great officers of China, and stands next in rank among the diplomats to Li

Hung Chang. It may be mentioned, however, that all communications received from Peking, at two points, pass through the same channel. At Shanghai, Sheng receives everything; in Washington, Mr. Wu is the medium. The point of this is that the messages received to-day are deprived of a great deal of their corroborative value. Notwithstanding this fact our government is proceeding on the presumption that these communications are authentic. It has not been influenced in this attitude by European criticism, but, convinced it had everything to gain and nothing to lose by reposing confidence in the Chinese minister here, the State Department has felt it to be not only good policy, but a duty to make use of the friendly disposition of the pro-foreign Chinese officials to alleviate the condition of the legationers, if they are still alive. It certainly has lost nothing by acting on this plan, for so far from abating the force of its military programme, the government has sought to infuse additional energy into the commanders of its forces in China, as was exhibited in Secretary Long's cablegram yesterday to Admiral Remy. Therefore, the Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang is to be detained and prevented from going to Peking is received here with forebodings of evil. It cannot be conceived how Li could materially add to the Boxers' strength, even if he were so disposed, by going to Peking. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that to interfere forcibly with his freedom of movement would precipitate a crisis in the southern provinces of China and certainly would prevent him from doing anything for the foreign ministers, if he is acting in good faith. Feeling that the powers themselves are now willing to admit the error made by their naval commanders in not following Admiral Kempf's advice at Taku, the officials here deprecate the adoption by any of the powers of further measures in the same wrong direction. Possibly this subject may form the basis of some rapid diplomatic exchanges.

Beside Mr. Wu, who came with his two cable messages, Secretary Hay this morning saw Senator Burrows and succeeded in converting that senator in a half hour's talk from a pessimist into an optimist regarding the Chinese situation. The senator frankly stated that he had all along felt that the legationers had been killed, but he was now satisfied that they were alive and being protected by the Chinese officials.

General Leonard Wood also saw Secretary Hay. He is deeply concerned over the fate of Miss Mary Condit Smith, his sister-in-law, who was in the United States legation in Peking, but he also is now disposed to believe that she has been saved with the others.

The secretary of state to-night received from the Chinese minister a lengthy written communication. The contents of the document were not made known, but it is understood that it did not contain further cable news concerning the situation at Peking, but was rather in the nature of a diplomatic communication which the minister desired to have reach the President. In view of the cable reports of the transmission of an edict relating to the suppression of the disorder it was conjectured in some quarters that a copy of this edict has been formally transmitted here. There is reason to believe also that after Minister Wu's communication to Secretary Hay he received additional dispatches, but from the fact that they were not transmitted to Secretary Hay to-night it is presumed that they were relatively unimportant.

ALL WELL ON FRIDAY.

Foreign Ministers Guarded by the Chinese Authorities.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Fabre, has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated to-day: "A telegram from the governor of Shan-Tung announces that the ministers were safe on July 20. They were under the guardianship of the Chinese authorities."

"Li Hung Chang has arrived at Shanghai."

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

It Says Foreigners Were Under Protection on July 18.

PARIS, July 21.—Yu Keng, the Chinese minister here, to-day handed to the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, an imperial edict, dated July 18, giving the assurance that all the foreign ministers in Peking, except Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, were then safe and sound, under the protection of the imperial court. The edict, which, as stated, is dated Peking, July 18, was transmitted by the viceroy of Nan-King under date of to-day, and is as follows: "For a month past, with the exception of the German minister, who was assassinated by rebels who are under apprehension and severe punishment, we have ordered all foreign ministers well protected by the court and happily they are safe and sound."

The Chinese question occupied almost the exclusive attention of the cabinet council this morning and gave rise to an interesting discussion regarding the origin and value of telegrams asking for mediation. It has transpired that the telegram, which fills about two pages, is signed by the reigning Emperor, Kwang Su, who is the head of the government recognized by the powers. The question also came up as to the expediency of submitting to censorship telegrams from or to the Chinese authorities, but the council decided to take no rash step, at least for the present, because it might afford precedent for violation of diplomatic secrets. The council decided to take steps to bring the strength of the Chinese expeditionary corps up to a total of 15,000. Instructions toward that end were sent to Algiers and Tunis and the opinions were taken of colonels of several dragon regiments on the formation of a regiment of cavalry. If the government should finally decide to send to China all the forces necessary to re-establish order and enforce separation it will also send strong reinforcements to Indo-China in order to guarantee the colony against all eventualities.

Discredited at London.

LONDON, July 21.—Sir Chik Chen Loah Feng Loh, the Chinese minister to Great Britain, visited the Foreign Office, this afternoon, and communicated what purported to be an imperial edict, giving assurances that on July 15 all the foreign ministers at Peking, except Baron von Ketteler, were safe and sound, under the protection of the imperial court. The Chinese minister did not see the British minister of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury. The alleged edict was received without comment. The correspondent of the Associated Press has the highest authority for saying that not the slightest credence is attached by the British government to this latest statement and that the government is also quite unable to understand the credence (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

## NO PROMPT AID

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN PEKING MUST WAIT UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

Lord Salisbury of Opinion that Nothing Can Be Done for at Least a Month.

ALLIES LACK EQUIPMENT

AND CANNOT MAKE A SUCCESSFUL DASH TO PEKING JUST NOW.

Would Be Military Suicide, It Is Said, to Start Unprepared for a Long Campaign.

VIEWS OF A FRENCH OFFICIAL

THINKS THE POWERS ARE FACE TO FACE WITH A PROBLEM.

Birth of Patriotism in China Will Weld the People Together—No Break in the Accord of Powers.

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LONDON, July 21.—The request of Secretary of State Hay to the powers to make an immediate forward movement on Peking is not likely to meet with any success in England. Lord Salisbury is just as eager as the American secretary of state to adopt such a step, but he is practically convinced that it will be impossible until September, owing to local conditions and the allies' lack of equipment. Beyond a courteous reply that England is willing to co-operate with any movement that the commanders on the spot may deem advisable, nothing is likely to come of the latest American effort to reach the Chinese capital, for all official advice received here indicate that a dash toward Peking in the immediate future would be military suicide. The government's attitude may be described as a philosophic determination to grin and bear it, hoping for the best, yet fearing the worst, until troops and climatic conditions enable the powers to enter Peking and ascertain without a shadow of doubt the extent and cause of China's present disintegration. Until that is accomplished every opinion worth repeating is suspended, not only regarding the future of China, but also as to the nature and severity of the retribution to be exacted.

Meanwhile, English journals, who are bound to express opinions of some sort, and a majority of the English people, who are unable to restrain their feelings in the face of this far Eastern horror, declare that in so great an emergency no risk is too great, and couple with this a sentiment of genuine appreciation of American efforts to alleviate the situation, especially as regards sending W. W. Rockhill as a special commissioner to China, and in the attempts to communicate with Minister Conger, and the sensible methods employed in diplomatic endeavors to provide the allies with a common basis of action. Between what is generally termed the lethargy in Downing street and the activity at Washington there are many comparisons drawn that have all the sting of acute self-criticism. Minister Conger's telegram has introduced into the situation, already replete with uncertainties and perplexities, a still further element of doubt that has turned the experts completely topsy-turvy. The greatest sufferer in this respect is John Colet, the venerable dean of St. Paul's. A few hours after the Associated Press dispatch giving the news of the receipt of a message from Minister Conger was published the government issued a notice that the dean's projected memorial service on Monday for the victims of the Peking massacre was undertaken without its sanction.

Simultaneously letters appeared in the papers from relatives of those at Peking, saying the dean had exhibited indecent haste, while the aristocratic Morning Post denounced the cathedral dignitary in terms almost as strong as it had applied to the Boxers themselves, whereupon the dean got up his back and declared that it was too late to cancel the service, but that, owing to pressure from high quarters to-day he had consented to indefinitely postpone it.

According to the Statist Russia is likely to bear the brunt of the financial burden of the Chinese crisis, on account of the probability that that government would be obliged to incur a large outlay to protect Siberia, while if the government should attempt to hold Manchuria the output would be still greater. This, the Statist says, however, would benefit other European markets as "the probability is that much Russian gold will have to be sent to London, Paris and Berlin, partly to meet the interest of the Russian debt held abroad and partly to pay all the obligations Russia has already entered into or is about to enter into. In that way the money markets may be relieved to a greater extent than is now calculated, for if Russia lets go of say twenty or thirty millions sterling it will be an immense addition to the funds in the markets of Europe." The Statist also says it is likely the Bank of France will raise the discount rate to 3½ per cent. and declares that the position of Germany is greatly improved.

IS IT ANARCHY OR WAR?

How the Situation in China Is Viewed by Frenchmen.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] PARIS, July 21.—Is it anarchy or war? If this question were answered to the entire satisfaction of the powers there might be some light on the future situation in China; but with the absolute lack of trustworthy information all are acting in the dark. No one is willing to hazard a guess as to what the outcome is to be. The powers perceive in the present extension of the anti-foreign movement the birth of a spirit of patriotism which they never met with before in their dealings with the Chinese people. In the Chino-Japanese war central and southern China held aloof. "Western civilization," said an official of the Foreign Office to a reporter of the Associated Press, "is apparently face to face with a gigantic problem. This time the powers have to deal not merely with the defenders of the Manchu dynasty, but with

all appearances, with an uprising of the mass of the Chinese people, who imagine that the European powers for the past two years have been aiming not to overthrow the dynasty, but to seize China. This seems to have given rise to a spirit of patriotism. We fear that north China will not alone be involved in the anti-foreign outburst, but that the Yang-Tze Kiang valley will soon be caught in the vortex. There have been indications recently which inspire us with this apprehension. The movement of drilled forces northward is one of them. The departure of Li Hung Chang from Canton northward is in our minds a very grave feature of the situation. Much will depend upon the direction in which his influence is exercised. His reticence and the absence of a precise indication of his position cannot be regarded as reassuring. A significant fact in the present situation is that during the Chino-Japanese war, when the Japanese were inflicting serious defeat on the Chinese, the viceroys of the central and southern provinces, in which was a great number of drilled troops, were instructed by Li Hung Chang not to send these soldiers north; but at the present moment these troops are under orders to march toward Peking."

The French government still entertains hopes for the safety of the legations in Peking, in view of to-day's advances to the Associated Press. It also declines to believe that any discord will break out among the powers, especially between Russia and Japan. Russia has her hands full with affairs in Manchuria, where, it is pointed out, she has been taken much by surprise as have been the other powers. The invasion of Russian territory by the Chinese astounded the Russian government, which little suspected that the Chinese were in such strength or so well armed in the territory contiguous to Russia. That no present break will occur in the accord of the powers is the general opinion in diplomatic circles and spheres. One ambassador explained that during a time of storm one could find wild animals, which ordinarily are the bitterest of enemies and willing to fight to the death, lying peacefully together in a single place of safety. This, he thought, fitted the present case in China, and so long as the storm lasted the concord among the powers was assured. After that it was difficult to see the outcome.

MR. HANNA AT CANTON

HE DISCUSSES THE CAMPAIGN WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Speaking Will Not Begin Until September—Many Callers to Shake Hands with Mr. McKinley.

CANTON, O., July 21.—Senator Hanna monopolized nearly all of President McKinley's forenoon, when he appeared on the front porch a few minutes before train time, he said he had merely been making a social call with Col. Myron T. Herrick, the newly appointed member of the national committee, Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Herrick were with Mrs. McKinley. This was the final conference between the President and the national chairman prior to the opening of Eastern headquarters in New York next week. The senator said he would leave for New York next Wednesday and the Eastern headquarters would be open soon after his arrival. The speaking campaign, he said, would not open before the first of September, and as yet he does not intend to say what kind of a campaign will be conducted. "The people will decide that," he said, "and the committee will merely serve them the kind of amusement they desire."

The senator and his party left at 7:30 to-night, and the departure was preceded by a short drive, President McKinley holding the reins in one grip, occupied by Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Merrick. The men rode behind the President's spirited sorrel team with the coachman driving. The ride ended at the Wheeling & Lake Erie station, where the visitors took the train.

RICHARDSON'S DISCOVERY.

Ambitious Democrat Thinks He Has Gained Campaign Material.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, leader of the Democrats in the House and chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, has made an alleged discovery which he fondly hopes will at least result in giving the Democrats a majority in the House so he can become speaker. It is that Commissioner of Education Harris has been sending through the mails at his own expense certain printed matter giving the English view of the Boer question in South Africa. Just why Mr. Harris should not have the same right to transmit through the mails postage paid by himself pro-English matter as well as congressmen to make pro-Boer speeches in Congress and then circulate them through the mails at the public expense by means of trunks does not appear. "Slippery Jim's" statement sheds no light on this phase of the question.

Perry S. Heath left to-night at 11 o'clock for Chicago. He will stop at Cleveland tomorrow and spend the day with Senator Hanna, reaching Chicago some time on Monday, where he will take up his duties as secretary of the Republican national committee. He was accompanied by Mrs. Heath. They will live at the Auditorium until after the election, and then go to New York, after which they will return here for the winter.

ARRESTED AND FINED.

William K. Vanderbilt Punished for Violating a Speed Ordinance.

MILTON, Mass., July 21.—It developed to-day when the case was called in court that Wm. K. Vanderbilt, the young millionaire, who yesterday made a flying trip from Newport to Boston in his automobile, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Park Policeman Bernard O'Neil for violating the Blue Hill Park reservation law concerning the speed of vehicles. Mr. Vanderbilt was taken to the station here and after about an hour's delay a bail commissioner from Quincy appeared and until after the election he was in jail. In court to-day a fine of \$15 was imposed, which was paid.

## IN MANCHURIA

RUSSIA HAS MUCH TROUBLE OF HER OWN TO LOOK AFTER.

About 120,000 Chinese Regular and Irregular Troops Menacing the Siberian Railway.

THEY COMMAND THE AMUR

AND WILL NOT PERMIT THE CZAR'S TRANSPORTS TO PASS.

Fort and Redoubts Constructed Along the River for a Distance of Twenty Versts.

ONE TOWN ALREADY CAPTURED

AND THE RUSSO-CHINESE BANK LOOTED BY THE REBELS.

About 78,000 Russians Available for Combatting the Marauders in Northern China.

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BERLIN, July 21.—The Chinese situation takes on a radically different shape from news which has reached here from Russia. What Europe hitherto knew about the troubles in Manchuria was that the Russian government chose to let pass. Now a number of reports, some of them official, but a majority private, have reached here from St. Petersburg, which tally in the main, and paint the situation in Chinese Manchuria and along the 1,500 kilometers of borderland, on the Siberian side of which the Amur river forms a frontier, as much more dangerous for Russia than has hitherto been supposed.

The Associated Press correspondent has obtained at the Russian embassy here a partial, though cautious, confirmation of the above statement. A military contributor to the Tageblatt says official Russian news showed that Chinese regular troops, aided by irregulars, in all numbering about 120,000, are in open war against Russia. They not only demanded the withdrawal of the Russians from Chinese territory, but after the Russian refusal to withdraw they assumed the offensive and drove off the Russians from railroad construction, and are undertaking hostile demonstrations against Harbin, Blagovestchensk and other towns, shelling the last named place. What makes the Chinese hostilities extremely dangerous, however, is the fact that the Chinese, by a series of recently constructed forts and redoubts, absolutely command the navigation of the Amur River for a distance of twenty versts, thus keeping Russian transports from the only route open, at least until these fortifications shall have been taken by the Russians.

Though the Russian censorship is again most severe regarding telegrams, news reached here to-day from St. Petersburg that Blagovestchensk had been taken by the Chinese, who seized large amounts of money in the Russo-Chinese bank there.

All reports agree that the Russian government now considers that Russia is actually at war with China; that the daily policy hitherto maintained was dropped, that Russia is now hurriedly preparing for a serious campaign in north China, separate from the other powers, and that Russia will not be able nor willing, under these altered circumstances, to bear an adequate share in the Tien-Tsin-Peking campaign.

The Russian forces available along the border and throughout north China are stated to comprise twenty-six battalions of the line, twenty-seven battalions of reserves, seventeen Cossack regiments and seventeen field batteries, altogether about 78,000 men.

The Lloyd line steamer Sachsen, which has arrived at Genoa, from China, reports being fired upon by Chinese coast forts and slightly damaged while going from Yokohama homeward.

Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein has gone to China, nominally as the German representative for East Asia, because Germany has not yet been officially informed of the death of Baron von Ketteler, nor who at present represents the Chinese government, if there is any. Dr. Mumm therefore goes, not accredited to the Chinese government, and empowered to negotiate with single or joint viceroys or governors.

The United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, received a dispatch from Washington to-day, sent since the receipt of Minister Conger's dispatch to the Department of State instructing him to see the Foreign Office regarding the plans for common steps for securing trustworthy information from Peking and other parts of China. Mr. White, in compliance with instructions, visited the German minister of foreign affairs, Count von Bülow, this morning. Minister Conger's dispatch is regarded here with skepticism. Doubts are expressed at the American and British embassies as well as at the Imperial Foreign Office. It is thought probable that it is an old dispatch, hitherto withheld by the Chinese authorities or a dispatch concocted by the Chinese after the capture of the official code. The Chinese office here has a cable message from the Governor of Shan-Tung, saying that he had received Minister Conger's dispatch from Chinese runners and forwarded it to Washington. The Governor of Shan-Tung, in this telegram, also denies ever having sent a dispatch to Sheng, the administrator of telegraphs at Shanghai, saying that the ambassadors had been murdered.

The British ambassador, Lord Gough, told the Associated Press correspondent that all the cabinets were still acting upon the assumption that the ministers were still alive.

The Foreign Office has taken no further steps concerning the Chinese minister. Officials there say that if he leaves he will do so of his own volition. The Chinese minister has ordered all members of the legation to refuse to see newspaper correspondents. The Chinese embassy here late to-day communicated to the Foreign Office the decree of the reigning Emperor Kwang Su, which decrees the embassy received this morning from the viceroy of Nan-King. The decree is a lengthy document and was addressed to the viceroys, ordering them to suppress the Boxer movement and to pro-

tect foreigners. It expresses regret for the murders of Baron von Ketteler and the Japanese attaché, but does not mention any of the other members of the legations. The Berliner Post complains of America that the policy of the United States in the matter of China is indefinite. This the newspapers attribute to the fact that the presidential election is approaching.

The German Fleet Society will send on Aug. 3 a news expedition to China for the purpose of reporting events entirely independent of English or other news-gathering concerns. The expedition will consist of from fifteen to twenty men, equipped with field telegraph apparatus, auto-wireless telegraphs and heliographs.

Ambassador White's suggestion that the European governments unite in establishing some system of regular intercourse with Peking has been received by the Foreign Office in the most friendly spirit. Ambassador White was assured that Germany would do everything in her power to assist the United States, but the Foreign Office admitted that it would be impossible at the present time to carry out such a plan.

The alleged dispatch from Minister Conger and all the other reassuring Chinese advices received here are viewed by the German officials with extreme skepticism, and Ambassador White has so called the Washington authorities.

THE AMUR FREE OF CHINESE.

Their Positions Taken by Russians—The Pei-Ho Open to Tien-Tsin.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Chinese positions on the Amur have been cleared from Blagovestchensk as far as Khabarovsk. Eight thousand Japanese troops arrived in Tien-Tsin from Taku Monday, July 16. Twenty-one hundred Japanese troops are commanding the position at She-Foo and 1,500 at Shanhai-Kuan.

Navigation of the Pei-Ho river from Taku to Tien-Tsin is now easy and free from Blagovestchensk as far as Khabarovsk.

Owing to lack of houses, 300 tents have been pitched for the wounded at Tien-Tsin. On learning of the bombardment of Blagovestchensk the Chinese minister here asked the Russian government to augment as much as possible the number of troops now being sent to China in order to suppress the revolt before it assumes greater proportions. The minister intimated that the Chinese preferred to see peace restored through the intervention of Russia rather than Japan. He added that he was still without news from his government concerning events in Peking, although he had been making urgent telegraphic inquiries.

ANOTHER FILIPINO PLOT.

An Effort to Incite an Uprising of Natives in Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of war has been furnished with copies of some interesting documents relating to an alleged plot against the authorities in Manila, which were discovered in the district of San Miguel. The secret service department, under Lieut. Charles R. Trowbridge, Eleventh Cavalry, early in June, stumbled on an insurgent recruiting office, situated in an isolated locality, where the work might be carried on without attracting notice. One room of the house was fitted up as an office, and a large quantity of blank forms, bearing the headline "Republique Filipina," were found. In a cupboard, which had been securely fastened, Trowbridge and his men discovered a large quantity of papers, all of recent date, the latest being dated June 7. They consisted of orders from Aguinaldo and letters of encouragement and instructions from that leader and other insurgent chiefs. A document which excited a great deal of interest was one which contained the details of a plot arranged, evidently, early in June, to excite an uprising in Manila. The plan contemplated an attack on the force in the city and the seizure of arms and ammunition. Another paper, which is of interest, is translated as follows:

"We will not be slaves. Let the Filipinos stand together and battle for their liberties. Already they have laid the cornerstone of their liberties, and it will not be long until the nations of the world will recognize their strength. The blood of innumerable martyrs bears testimony to the Filipinos' love of freedom and their determined purpose not to cease struggling for it. Shall they allow the Americans to exercise uncontested sway over the fair Filipinos? If they do, then the fate of the American red man is theirs, and eventually a reservation will be assigned to them. Brothers, your cause is just; therefore, let us continue as a thorn in the side of our oppressors and stick where we dare, sparing neither men, women, children, nor old people. Those who stay by each other in hours of adversity are sure to conquer in the end."

Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—General MacArthur has called the following casualty report to the War Department under date of Manila, July 20:

Killed—July 11, at Managan, Pangasinan: Company H, Third Infantry, Herman F. Burd and Charles Wade, wounded in arm, serious.

BLOCKED A LYNCHING.

Government of South Carolina Checked a Mob at Florence.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21.—The two negroes who on last Monday attempted to ravish a white woman at Florence, this State, were caught to-night by a party of white men who had been on the hunt for them all the week. They are now in the hands of the sheriff.

The people of Florence are greatly excited, and Governor McSwain, who was on his way to Columbia, stopped at Florence and made a speech, pointing out the necessity of defending the law. The Timmonville Guards were ordered out, and as they came upon the scene they were greeted with hoots and hisses. Pressure was brought to bear on the Governor to withdraw the military company, but he declined to do so, and said that they would remain on duty subject to the sheriff's orders.

Injured in a Street Car Wreck.

NILES, O., July 21.—A street-car containing forty people, on the Mineral Ridge & Niles Railway, jumped the track at Mineral Ridge, last evening, and turned over. Every person on board was injured, the most serious being: Howell Williams, Mineral Ridge, head and shoulder hurt, may die; Watkin Williams, Niles, internally injured; Will Newby, Niles, head badly injured; John Ryan, Niles, badly bruised; Sam Shaw, Niles, hip and head injured. The cause of the wreck is unknown.

## ALLIES DELAY

WILL NOT ATTEMPT TO ADVANCE ON PEKING BEFORE AUG. 15.

Message from Admiral Remy That Was Received at Washington with Consternation.

LITTLE HOPE FOR MINISTERS

FOR NO EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO SUCCOR THEM FOR A MONTH.

International Army Not to Start from Tien-Tsin Until Its Strength Is Greatly Augmented.

OFFICIALS MUCH SURPRISED

POSTPONEMENT OF MOVEMENT NOT RELISHED BY AMERICANS.

Who Hoped the Desperate Condition of the Legationers Would Cause Immediate Action.

OFFICERS ORDERED TO TAKU

WELL-KNOWN FIGHTERS TO BE ON GEN. CHAFFEE'S STAFF.

Further Details of the Battle of Tien-Tsin—How Col. Liscum and His Men Were Trapped.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of the navy received a cable message from Admiral Remy, this afternoon, in response to his instructions to use and urge every effort for the relief of the beleaguered ministers at Peking. Admiral Remy says a strong expedition, composed of representatives of all the powers, will start from Tien-Tsin, on Aug. 15, for the rescue of the foreigners imprisoned at the Chinese capital. The strength and composition of this force, as well as the personality of the officers in command, are not definitely known. There is reason, however, for the belief that Admiral Remy counts on having a good force of Americans in the column. This will be in consequence of the arrival of expected reinforcements at Taku before the date named. The Ninth Infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Coolidge, numbering about 1,200 men, is now at Tien-Tsin. The Fourteenth Infantry, under Colonel Daggett, and a company of the Fifth Artillery, numbering about one thousand men, from the Philippines, are expected to arrive at Taku to-morrow or Monday. The transport Grant, carrying two squadrons of the Sixth Cavalry, and a battalion of the marines, and Major General Chaffee, who is to command the entire force, is expected to arrive at Taku about the middle or end of next week. There are about one thousand men on the Grant. Including about five hundred marines now in the vicinity of Taku, there will be about three thousand troops available for the proposed expedition for Peking.

DELAY IS DEPLORED.

Admiral Remy's information that the international column would not begin its advance upon Peking before the middle of August was disagreeable news. This notice was received here with consternation, in view of Mr. Conger's advice of the desperate position the legationers were in on the 18th. The delay is incomprehensible to the officials here. It is known that an army already formed in numbers and of veteran soldiers is at Tien-Tsin and Taku, and with a courageous leader, it was expected that this would push on at once, cutting loose from its base if need be, and forcing its way to Peking, leaving the reinforcements now streaming toward Taku from every quarter of the globe to re-establish the base and to reopen the communication. It is possible to draw two conclusions from a failure of the foreign commanders to do this. First, the European governments have allowed the skepticism as to the authenticity of Mr. Conger's dispatch to carry them to the point of proceeding coolly and deliberately upon the first supposition, namely, that there are no foreigners alive in Peking to be saved, and that consequently there is no need for haste. The other conclusion is that friction is developing among the internationals in spite of the earnest endeavors of the powers whose motives as to China are so far unimpeached, to prevent it. Color is lent to this latter theory by the fact that the governments have so far been unable to agree upon an international commander for the expedition to Peking, and this, too, in spite of the fact that Admiral Remy, acting by the instructions of his government, is exhausting every effort to induce the other commanders at Taku and Tien-Tsin to hasten their movements.

The text of Admiral Remy's statement relative to the movement of the international column was not made public; in fact, it was not intended that news should get out, and there was a feeling of annoyance exhibited at the publication because of its possible effect on the international negotiations now under way. Meanwhile, to secure an accurate statement of the exact conditions at Taku and Tien-Tsin and the resources which will be at the disposal of the international commander, whoever he may be, Secretary Long to-day cabled Admiral Remy to send him a statement of the number of international troops now ashore in China, separating the different nationalities.

CHAFFEE DUE AT NAGASAKI.

General Chaffee is due at Nagasaki in a day or two, and will